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International application No. PCT/AU98/00071	Applicant's or agent's file reference 78379
International filing date (day/month/year) 06 February 1998 (06.02.98)	Priority date (day/month/year) 07 February 1997 (07.02.97)
Applicant MORRIS, Carol et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

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11 August 1998 (11.08.98)

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTERInt Cl^B G01N 33/48, 33/53, 33/574, 33/68, C07K 14/47, C07H 21/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC G01N, C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

AU: IPC as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPAT: tear# or lacrym:

CAPLUS: tear and detect or diagnos? or analys?

CA:EDASSDSTGADPAQ[EQ]AGTSQPNEDIAG|WDPKE|DSGCKLLEDMVEKTINS DISI

PEYKELLQEFIDSDAAAEAMGKFKQCFLNQSHRTLKNFGLMMHTVYDSIWCNL/SQSP (see claim 11)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Methods Enzym. Anal. (3rd Ed) (1983) Vol. 3 H.U. Bergmeyer ed. (Verlag Chem., Weinheim, FRG) "Measurement of Catalytic Activity in Tears" pages 38-42	1-3, 5
Y	whole document	1-10
X	Clinica Chimica Acta Vol. 80 No. 2 (1977) Tsuboyama, A. et al. "The use of tears for diagnosis of GM ₁ Gangliosidosis" pages 237-242	1-3, 5
X	American Journal of Ophthalmology Vol. 118, No. 4 (1994) Shimazaki, J. et al. "Detection of Hepatitis C Virus RNA in Tears and Aqueous Humor" pages 524-525	1-5, 8-10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 April 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

17 APR 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU

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AUSTRALIA

Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929

Authorized officer

STEVEN CHEW

Telephonic No.: (02) 6283 2248



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: G01N 33/48, 33/53, 33/574, 33/68, C07K 14/47, C07H 21/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/35229 (43) International Publication Date: 13 August 1998 (13.08.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU98/00071 (22) International Filing Date: 6 February 1998 (06.02.98) (30) Priority Data: PO 5009 7 February 1997 (07.02.97) AU (71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): MAC- QUARIE RESEARCH LTD. [AU/AU]; Building W3A, Macquarie University, NSW 2109 (AU). UNISEARCH LIMITED [AU/AU]; 221-227 Anzac Parade, Kensington, NSW 2033 (AU). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MORRIS, Carol [AU/AU]; 9 Chuter Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060 (AU). WILLCOX, Mark [AU/AU]; 85 College Street, Balmain, NSW 2041 (AU). BOLIS, Shirley [AU/AU]; 8/53 McMillan Crescent, Griffith, ACT 2603 (AU). WALSH, Bradley [AU/AU]; 34 Beach Street, South Curl Curl, NSW 2096 (AU). HERBERT, Ben [NZ/AU]; 25 Marcella Street, North Epping, NSW 2121 (AU). MOLLOY, Mark [AU/AU]; 54/147 Talavera Road, Marsfield, NSW 2122 (AU). GOOLEY, Andrew, Arthur [AU/AU]; 14 Vimiera Road, Eastwood, NSW 2122 (AU). WILLIAMS, Keith,		Leslie [AU/AU]; 23 Nandi Avenue, Frenchs Forest, NSW 2086 (AU). (74) Agent: F.B. RICE & CO.; 605 Darling Street, Balmain, NSW 2041 (AU). (81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE USING TEARS (57) Abstract <p>A method of screening or detecting non-ocular disease in an animal, the method comprising the steps of: (a) obtaining a tear sample from the animal; (b) separating biomolecules present in the tear sample; and (c) detecting for the presence or absence of one or more biomolecules such that the presence or absence of the one or more biomolecules being an indicator or marker of a disease state in the animal.</p>		

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Diagnosis of Disease using Tears

Technical Field

The present invention relates generally to diagnosis of disease in animals including humans by detecting disease markers in tears.

5 Background Art

The early detection or prediction of disease in humans and animals is often important for initiating appropriate medical management of the disease. In diseases like cancer and genetic disorders, early detection can often result in successful control or treatment of these conditions. In order to
10 carry out early detection of disease, screening methods that are simple to carry out and do not involve invasive procedures are desirable.

Presently, analyses of bodily fluids like blood, plasma, serum, urine and cerebrospinal fluid are used to screen for disease indicators. Apart from urine, these fluids require medical intervention to be obtained involving
15 some discomfort and risk to the patient. Other bodily excretions and fluids, however, have not been considered to be of use for general screening for disease.

In traditional medicine there is a well established discipline known as Iridology whereby health/disease status is diagnosed by examination of the
20 eye. Currently, examination of the eye or eye fluids (eg tears) has not been used to diagnose disease (other than specific eye disease) or malfunction in conventional medicine or veterinary practice.

The present inventors have made the surprising discovery that tears can be analysed to detect markers in the form of proteins that can be used as
25 indicators of disease in animals.

Disclosure of Invention

In a first aspect, the present invention consists in a method of screening or detecting non-ocular disease in an animal comprising obtaining
30 a tear sample from the animal and analysing the tear sample for an indicator or marker of the non-ocular disease.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention consists in a method of screening or detecting non-ocular disease in an animal comprising the steps:

- (a) obtaining a tear sample from the animal;
- 35 (b) separating biomolecules present in the tear sample; and

(c) detecting for the presence or absence of one or more biomolecules such that the presence or absence of the one or more biomolecules being an indicator or marker of a disease state in the animal.

Preferably, the animal is a human subject. It will be appreciated, however, that the present invention is also suitable for veterinary situations.

The non-ocular disease may be any disease that can be detected by the presence of a biological marker excreted with, or found in, tears. It will be appreciated that such diseases would include cancer and genetic disorders. Such diseases include breast and prostate cancer.

In a preferred embodiment, the disease marker is a protein, preferably a protein having a N-terminal sequence selected from:

EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG;

WDPKE; and

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN

QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL.

More preferably, the disease marker is the protein:

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN

QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL, or part thereof.

In a further preferred form, the marker is a protein or proteins detected by separating the tear sample by a chromatographic technique. It will be appreciated that after separation, proteins can be identified by labelling the proteins using direct or indirect techniques known to the art. Any type of electrophoresis can be used, however, two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (2D-PAGE) is particularly suitable to separate proteins from tear fluids. Protein banding and/or spot patterns from analyses of tears from patients and normal individuals using this method can be compared to detect abnormalities or differences. As particular protein markers will appear in known positions in a 2D-PAGE gel, for example, the presence or absence of a protein marker in a tear sample may be indicative of a disease state or a potential problem for the patient. Furthermore, a change in the relative position of a marker after the chromatography may indicate changes in that protein from the patient. This may also be relevant in diagnosis of disease as it may indicate a mutation or change in the protein or modifications which can cause or lead to a disease state.

It will be appreciated that other methods presently available to detect proteins in biological samples would also be useful to analyse tear samples

for the presence of disease markers. Suitable methods include direct testing of a tear sample (neat or in a concentrated form, for example) using labelled probes in an immunoassay or radioimmunoassay. Antibodies can be prepared against proteins found in tears that are markers for disease states and used in such assays. The important discovery that tears may include protein markers indicative of a disease state will allow such assays to be developed.

The detection of one or more disease markers in a tear sample from a patient may alert the physician of a predisposition for disease in that patient. The present invention may be used to screen patients in a high risk group for a particular disease or be used to place patients in a particular risk group. The patient may be monitored further by other more invasive methods to confirm diagnosis or appropriate treatment can be started.

In a second aspect, the present invention consists in a protein marker detectable in tears having a N-terminus selected from:
EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG;
WDPKE; and
DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL.

Preferably, the protein marker detectable in tears includes the amino acid sequence:
DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL, or part thereof.

It will be appreciated that antibodies may be generated to the protein markers according to this invention which could be used to detect the proteins in tears by suitable assays known to the art.

In a third aspect, the present invention consists in isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding the protein markers according to the second aspect of the present invention.

Throughout this specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element or integer or group of elements or integers but not the exclusion of any other element or integer or group of elements or integers.

In order that the present invention may be more clearly understood, preferred forms will be described with reference to the following examples.

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

METHODS

Sample preparation

Reflex tears were collected using glass microcapillary tubes from 12 non-contact lens wearing male and female humans and pooled. Reflex tears were stimulated by gently rubbing the nasal mucosa with a cotton wool tipped bud. Care was taken to minimise ocular surface contact during the collection. As an added precaution, examination of the ocular surface using slit lamp bionicroscopy and fluorescein was conducted on all subjects after tear collection to discount the possibility of ocular surface damage. Each sample was centrifuged at 2,000 g for 10 min to remove cell debris, then recovered and stored at -80°C prior to 2D-PAGE.

Two different batches of tears from different groups of individuals were examined by analytical and preparative 2-dimensional electrophoresis.

Two-dimensional electrophoresis

For analytical gels a 7 microliter of sample was thawed and added to 500 microliter of rehydration solution (8M Urea, 4% CHAPS, 100 mM DTT and 40 mM Tris). The solution was introduced into a sealed 2 ml plastic tissue culture pipette containing a single 18 cm Immobiline DryStrip (covering the range approximately pH 3.5-10). The strip was rehydrated at room temperature for 24 hours.

Preparative gels were prepared in the same manner, although 250 microliter of sample was loaded. The sample was lyophilised before dissolving in the 500 microliter of rehydration solution. The first dimension, isoelectric focussing (IEF), was carried out using a Pharmacia Multiphor II with a DryStrip Kit; power was supplied using a Consort 5000 V power supply and cooling water at 20°C was supplied by a Pharmacia Multitemp III. Table 1 gives the running conditions for the IEF. After IEF, the strips were stored at -80°C until required for the second dimension.

Table 1. Running conditions for the first dimension IEF

Phase	V	mA (max)	W (Max)	Time (h)	Vh
1	300	1.0	5.0	5	1,500
2	1000	1.0	5.0	10	10,000
3	3500	1.0	5.0	10	35,000
4	5000	1.0	5.0	< 100	<500,000

Prior to the second dimension, the IPG strips were equilibrated for 2 X 10 minutes. For the first 10 min, the strips were placed in 6 M urea, 2% SDS, 20% glycerol 0.375 M Tris/HCl, pH 8.8 and 2% DTT. For the second 10 min, that solution was discarded and replaced by 6 M urea, 2% SDS, 20% glycerol 0.375 M Tris/HCl, pH 8.8 and 2.5% iodoacetamide.

Second dimension gels were run using the Bio-Rad Protean II Multicell system. The gels were 1.5 mm thick, 8-18% T gradients, and were crosslinked with PDA at 2.5% C. The gel and anode buffers were 0.375 M tris/HCl, pH 8.8. Cathode buffer was 192 mM glycine/tris pH 8.3, 0.1% (w/v) SDS and 0.001% (w/v) Bromophenol blue. The equilibrated IPG strips were embedded on the top of the SDS-PAGE gel using molten 1% (w/v) agarose in cathode buffer. Pharmacia low molecular weight standards were loaded in a single lane at one side of each gel. Gels were run at 25 mA per gel overnight, until the Bromophenol blue front had traversed the gel.

The completed analytical 2D gels were stained with an ammoniacal silver stain. Preparative gels were transferred to PVDF by standard methods. Proteins in preparative gels were visualised by staining with 0.1% (w/v) Coomassie Blue in 40% (v/v) methanol, after transfer to PVDF membranes.

N-Terminal Sequencing

Protein spots were excised from the PVDF membrane and loaded into a membrane-compatible Hewlett-Packard cartridge. Sequencing was conducted with a Model G1005A (Hewlett-Packard, CA) sequenator.

RESULTS

Table 2 shows the results of N-terminal sequencing of 10 spots from a single preparative 2D gel transferred to PVDF membrane and stained with Coomassie Blue. Eight of the spots gave N-terminal sequences, with only spot 5 N-terminally blocked. This blocked protein was identified as human Zn-alpha-2 Glycoprotein by amino acid analysis matching to the database.

Five different proteins were identified on the basis of N-terminal sequencing, with two proteins being represented in two different spots (1 & 2 being the same protein; 3 & 4 being the same protein) and one protein, the lipocalin Von Ebner's Gland Protein, being present in both intact and a N-terminally processed form. The present inventors believe this is the first report of N-terminal processing of Von Ebner's Gland Protein.

In all, seven different proteins were observed. Four of these proteins are known: human Cystatin S (spots 3 & 4); Human Von Ebner's Gland protein (spots 11 & 12) Human Zn-alpha-2 Glycoprotein (spot 5); and human lactotransferrin (spot 14).

Three new proteins were identified by this method. One (spot 9) is a protein of 74 amino acids with an apparent SDS-PAGE mass of 8 kDa and a predicted mass of 8,506 Da and is closely related to the uteroglobins. The Asparagine at position 50, while in the N-glycosylation motif Asn-Gln-Ser, is not glycosylated. The Cys at positions 4, 47 and 72 were identified as the acrylamide adducts of reduced Cysteine.

Uteroglobins are potent inhibitors of phospholipase A2 and are proteins of approximately 70 amino acids that form antiparallel disulfide-linked dimers. Examples of members of the uteroglobins are human mammaglobin (Swiss-Prot Q13296) and rat prostatic steroid-binding protein C3 (Swiss Prot P02780). These proteins are putative markers for breast and prostate cancer, respectively. Based on these similar proteins, the present inventors propose that the unknown protein spot 9 is a marker for a human cancer. Spot 9 was abundant and observed as one of three spots in a train of differing isoelectric point in one of the tear samples and weakly present in the other.

The second new protein was represented in at least 5 isoforms of different pI. Two of these were N-terminally sequenced and gave the sequence commencing EDASS (EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDLAG) (spots 1 & 2).

Table 2. Identification of Human Reflex Tears proteins by N-terminal sequence tagging and amino acid analysis

Spot No.	pI	Mw (k)	Sequence Tag	Identification
1	5.0	25	EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG	unknown
2	4.4	25	EDASS	As for No. 1
3	4.6	14	SSSKE	Human Cystatin S
4	4.8	14	SSSKE	As for No. 3
5	5.2	40	N-terminally blocked*	Human Zn-alpha-2-glycoprotein
9	5.1	10	¹ DSGCKLLEDMVEK	Similarity with Human Mammaglobin & Rat Steroid-binding proteins
10	8.0	14	WDPKE	Unknown
11	5.1	18	HHLLASDEE	Human Von Ebner's Gland Protein
12	5.3	18	^SDEE	Von Ebner's Gland Protein
14	8.5	80	GRRR	Human lactotransferrin

5 * Identified on the basis of amino acid composition matching using the AACompIdent2 program in ExPASy (Expert Protein Analysis System) on the world wide web at <http://expasy.hcuge.ch/ch2d/aacomp2.html>.

¹ 74 Residues sequenced

10 10.... ... 20....30..... ..40.....50
 DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
 60..... 70....
 QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL

While the identification of spot 1 protein remains unknown it is interesting that these first N-terminal amino acids showed some sequence similarity (>40% sequence identity) to the N-terminal regions of the rat huntingtin associated protein (Swiss-Prot P54256, a protein associated with Huntington's disease and hence a possible disease marker) and the californian sea hare Synaptotagmin (Swiss Prot P41823, a protein which binds acidic phospholipids and is possibly relevant to tear activity in phospholipid binding).

The third new protein WDPKE (spot 10) has no related proteins in the database.

By examination of the trains of spots it was possible to identify changes in the post-translational modification status of some proteins between the two samples of tears.

The results presented have identified three new proteins, one of which is related to known cancer markers, and another is differentially processed protein in tears. The present inventors have found differences in levels of the respective proteins as well as in their modification status. These discoveries indicate new targets for development of diagnostic reagents for assessing disease status. The present invention is an important new approach to the development of diagnosis as it is non-invasive and applicable to not only humans but also animals.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of screening or detecting non-ocular disease in an animal comprising obtaining a tear sample from the animal and analysing the tear sample for an indicator or marker of the non-ocular disease.
- 5 2. A method of screening or detecting non-ocular disease in an animal, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) obtaining a tear sample from the animal;
 - (b) separating biomolecules present in the tear sample; and
 - (c) detecting for the presence or absence of one or more biomolecules
- 10 such that the presence or absence of the one or more biomolecules being an indicator or marker of a disease state in the animal.
3. The method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the non-ocular disease is selected from cancers and genetic disorders.
4. The method according to claim 3 wherein the cancer is breast or
- 15 prostate cancer.
5. The method according to claim 2 wherein the biomolecule is a protein.
6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the protein having a N-terminal sequence selected from the group consisting of:
EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG;
20 WDPKE; and
DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL.
7. The method according to claim 5 wherein the a protein is:
DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
25 QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL, or part thereof.
8. The method according to claim 2 wherein the separating step (b) is by a chromatographic or an electrophoretic technique.
9. The method according to claim 8 wherein the electrophoretic technique is two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (2D-PAGE).
- 30 10. The method according to claim 2 wherein the detecting step (c) involves direct or indirect analysis using labelled probes specific for the disease indicator or marker in an immunoassay or radioimmunoassay.

11. An isolated protein detectable in tears having a N-terminus selected from the group consisting of:

EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG;

WDPKE; and

5 DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL.

12. An isolated protein detectable in tears including the amino acid sequence:

10 DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL, or part thereof.

14. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding any one of the proteins according to claim 11.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/AU 98/00071

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int Cl ⁶ : G01N 33/48, 33/53, 33/574, 33/68, C07K 14/47, C07H 21/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC G01N, C12Q		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU: IPC as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT: tear# or lacrym: CAPLUS: tear and detect or diagnos? or analys? CA:EDASSDSTGADPAQ[EQ]AGTSQPNEDIAG WDPKE DSGCKLLEDMVEKTINSDISI PEYKELLQEFIDSDAAAEAMGKFKQCFLNQSHRTLKNFGLMMHTVYDSIWCNL/SQSP (see claim 11)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Methods Enzym. Anal. (3rd Ed) (1983) Vol. 3 H.U. Bergmeyer ed. (Verlag Chem., Weinheim, FRG) "Measurement of Catalytic Activity in Tears" pages 38-42	1-3, 5
Y	whole document	1-10
X	Clinica Chimica Acta Vol. 80 No. 2 (1977) Tsuboyama, A. et al. "The use of tears for diagnosis of GM ₁ Gangliosidosis" pages 237-242	1-3, 5
	whole document	
X	American Journal of Ophthalmology Vol. 118, No. 4 (1994) Shimazaki, J. et al. "Detection of Hepatitis C Virus RNA in Tears and Aqueous Humor" pages 524-525	1-5, 8-10
	whole document	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 7 April 1998		Date of mailing of the international search report 17 APR 1998
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/AU 98/00071

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Annals de Biologie Clinique Vol. 50 No. 10-11 Haeckel, R. et al. "The application of saliva, sweat and tear fluid for diagnostic purposes" pages 903-910 pages 905-906	1, 3
X	US 5 352 411 (KHURI) 4 October 1994 whole document	1, 3
Y	whole document	1-10
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 91-093536/13, Class S03, SU 1582128 A (PERM MED INST) 30 July 1990 abstract	1
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 94-175108/21, Class S03, SU 1802870 A3 (PERM MED INST) 15 March 1993 abstract	1
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 84-255947/41, Class S03, SU 1075162 A (KISELEVA Z M) 23 February 1984 abstract	1
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 90-340818/45, Class S03, SU 1534406 A (SOMOVE E) 7 January 1990 abstract	1,3
Y	Immunology of the Eye, workshop III: Immunological Aspects of Ocular Disease: Infection, Inflammation, Allergy (1981) Suran, A. et al. Eds "Lacrimal and Salivary Proteins" pages 205-219 whole document	1-10
Y	Journal of Chromatography: Biomedical Applications (1990) Vol. 525 No. 2 Baier, G. et al. "Analysis of human tear protein by different high-performance liquid chromatographic techniques" pages 319-328 whole document	1-10
X	S.T.P. Pharma Pratiques (1995) Vol. 5, No. 6 Dumortier, G. et al "Dosage lacrymal: methodologie et applications biopharmaceutiques et cliniques" pages 503-510 Table 1 page 506	1-2, 5

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00071

Patent Document Cited in Search Report

US 5352411 WO 9505593

Copied from PCT009367009 on 27-04-2004

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY
PCT
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

REC'D	09 DEC 1998
WIPO	PCT

Applicant's or agent's file reference 78379	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416).
International application No. PCT/AU 98/00071	International filing date (day/month/year) 6 February 1998	Priority Date (day/month/year) 7 February 1997
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC Int. Cl. ⁶ G01N 33/48, 33/53, 33/574, 33/68; C07K 14/47; C07H 21/00		
Applicant MACQUARIE RESEARCH LTD, et al.		

1.	This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.																								
2.	This REPORT consists of a total of 3 sheets, including this cover sheet. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT). These annexes consist of a total of 2 sheet(s).																								
3.	This report contains indications relating to the following items: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">I</td> <td style="width: 5%;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 90%;">Basis of the report</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Priority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Lack of unity of invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain documents cited</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VII</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain defects in the international application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIII</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain observations on the international application</td> </tr> </table>	I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basis of the report	II	<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority	III	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability	IV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of unity of invention	V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement	VI	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain documents cited	VII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain defects in the international application	VIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain observations on the international application
I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basis of the report																							
II	<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority																							
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VIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain observations on the international application																							

Date of submission of the demand 11 August 1998	Date of completion of the report 2 November 1998
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929	Authorized Officer JANET KENNEDY Telephone No. (02) 6283 2372

I. Basis of the report**1. With regard to the elements of the international application:***

- ☐ the international application as originally filed.
- ☒ the description, pages **1-8**, as originally filed,
pages , filed with the demand,
pages , filed with the letter of .
- ☒ the claims, pages , as originally filed,
pages , as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19,
pages , filed with the demand,
pages **9-10**, filed with the letter of **6 November 1998**.
- ☐ the drawings, pages , as originally filed,
pages , filed with the demand,
pages , filed with the letter of .
- ☐ the sequence listing part of the description:
pages , as originally filed
pages , filed with the demand
pages , filed with the letter of

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, was on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☒ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages
- ☐ the claims, Nos.
- ☐ the drawings, sheets/fig

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).

** Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims 1-12	YES
	Claims	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims 1-12	YES
	Claims	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims 1-12	YES
	Claims	NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)**Novelty (N), Inventive Step (IS): Claims 1 to 12**

Claims 1 to 12 meet the criteria set forth in PCT Article 33(2)-(4). The prior art published before the priority date does not disclose a method to screen for non-ocular disease by analysing a tear sample for protein markers or indicators having an N-terminal amino acid sequence as claimed.

Therefore the subject matter of claims 1 to 12 is new and the claim meets the requirements of Article 33(2) PCT with regard to the requirement for novelty.

Similarly the claimed invention is not obvious in the light of any of these patent documents nor disclosed in any obvious combination, nor would the claimed invention be obvious to a person skilled in the art in the light of common general knowledge by itself or in combination with any of these patent documents.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of screening or detecting non-ocular disease in an animal, the method comprising obtaining a tear sample from the animal and analysing the tear sample for an indicator or marker of the non-ocular disease, wherein the indicator or marker is a protein having a N-terminal amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG;

WDPKE; and

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the protein includes the amino acid sequence:

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL, or part thereof.

3. A method of screening or detecting non-ocular disease in an animal, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a tear sample from the animal;

(b) separating biomolecules present in the tear sample; and

(c) detecting for the presence or absence of one or more biomolecules such that the presence or absence of the one or more biomolecules being an indicator or marker of a disease state in the animal, wherein the one or more biomolecules are one or more proteins having a N-terminal amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG;

WDPKE; and

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL.

4. The method according to claim 3 wherein the protein includes the amino acid sequence:

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL, or part thereof.

5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the non-ocular disease is selected from cancers and genetic disorders.

6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the cancer is breast or prostate cancer.

7. The method according to claim 3 wherein the separating step (b) is by a chromatographic or an electrophoretic technique.

8. The method according to claim 7 wherein the electrophoretic technique is two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (2D-PAGE).

5 9. The method according to claim 3 wherein the detecting step (c) involves direct or indirect analysis using labelled probes specific for the disease indicator or marker in an immunoassay or radioimmunoassay.

10. An isolated protein detectable in tears having an amino acid N-terminus selected from the group consisting of:

10 EDASSDSTGA DPAQ(E/Q)AGTSQ PNEDIAG;

WDPKE; and

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL.

15 11. An isolated protein detectable in tears including the amino acid sequence:

DSGCKLLEDM VEKTINSDIS IPEYKELLQE FIDSDAAAEA MGKFKQCFLN
QSHRTLKNFG LMMHTVYDSI WCNL, or part thereof.

12. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding any one of the proteins according to claim 10.

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY
PCT
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 78379	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416).
International application No. PCT/AU 98/00071	International filing date (day/month/year) 6 February 1998	Priority Date (day/month/year) 7 February 1997
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC Int. Cl. ⁶ G01N 33/48, 33/53, 33/574, 33/68; C07K 14/47; C07H 21/00		
Applicant MACQUARIE RESEARCH LTD. et al.		

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3.	This report contains indications relating to the following items: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">I</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis of the report</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Priority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of unity of invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Certain documents cited</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VII</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Certain defects in the international application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIII</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Certain observations on the international application</td> </tr> </table>	I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis of the report	II	<input type="checkbox"/> Priority	III	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability	IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of unity of invention	V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement	VI	<input type="checkbox"/> Certain documents cited	VII	<input type="checkbox"/> Certain defects in the international application	VIII	<input type="checkbox"/> Certain observations on the international application
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II	<input type="checkbox"/> Priority																
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Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Cover sheet) (July 1998) IP Australia

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

1. International application No.

PCT/AU 98/00071

I. Basis of the report	
1.	<p>With regard to the elements of the international application:*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the international application as originally filed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the description, pages 1-8, as originally filed, pages , filed with the demand, pages , filed with the letter of .</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the claims, pages , as originally filed, pages , as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19, pages , filed with the demand, pages 9-10, filed with the letter of 6 November 1998.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the drawings, pages , as originally filed, pages , filed with the demand, pages , filed with the letter of .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the sequence listing part of the description: pages , as originally filed pages , filed with the demand pages , filed with the letter of</p>
2.	<p>With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.</p> <p>These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).</p>
3.	<p>With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, was on the basis of the sequence listing:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> contained in the international application in written form.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> filed together with the international application in computer readable form.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished</p>
4.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the description, pages</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the claims, Nos.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the drawings, sheets/fig</p>
5.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**</p>
<p>* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).</p> <p>** Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report</p>	

INTERNATIONAL PRIMARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 98/00071

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims 1-12	YES
	Claims	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims 1-12	YES
	Claims	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims 1-12	YES
	Claims	NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)**Novelty (N), Inventive Step (IS): Claims 1 to 12**

Claims 1 to 12 meet the criteria set forth in PCT Article 33(2)-(4). The prior art published before the priority date does not disclose a method to screen for non-ocular disease by analysing a tear sample for protein markers or indicators having an N-terminal amino acid sequence as claimed.

Therefore the subject matter of claims 1 to 12 is new and the claim meets the requirements of Article 33(2) PCT with regard to the requirement for novelty.

Similarly the claimed invention is not obvious in the light of any of these patent documents nor disclosed in any obvious combination, nor would the claimed invention be obvious to a person skilled in the art in the light of common general knowledge by itself or in combination with any of these patent documents.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00071

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int Cl ^B : G01N 33/48, 33/53, 33/574, 33/68, C07K 14/47, C07H 21/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC G01N, C12Q		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU: IPC as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT: tear# or lacrym: CAPLUS: tear and detect or diagnos? or analys? CA:EDASSDSTGADPAQ[EQ]AGTSQPNEDIAG WDPKE DSGCKLLEDMVEKTINSDISI PEYKELLQEFIDSDAAAAMGKFKQCFLNQSHRTLKNFGLMMHTVYDSIWCNL/SQSP (see claim 11)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Methods Enzym. Anal. (3rd Ed) (1983) Vol. 3 H.U. Bergmeyer ed. (Verlag Chem., Weinheim, FRG) "Measurement of Catalytic Activity in Tears" pages 38-42	1-3, 5
Y	whole document	1-10
X	Clinica Chimica Acta Vol. 80 No. 2 (1977) Tsuboyama, A. et al. "The use of tears for diagnosis of GM ₁ Gangliosidosis" pages 237-242	1-3, 5
X	American Journal of Ophthalmology Vol. 118, No. 4 (1994) Shimazaki, J. et al. "Detection of Hepatitis C Virus RNA in Tears and Aqueous Humor" pages 524-525	1-5, 8-10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation, or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 7 April 1998		Date of mailing of the international search report 17 APR 1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer STEVEN CHEW Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2248

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00071

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Annals de Biologie Clinique Vol. 50 No. 10-11 Haeckel, R. et al. "The application of saliva, sweat and tear fluid for diagnostic purposes" pages 903-910	1, 3
X	US 5 352 411 (KHURI) 4 October 1994	1, 3
Y	whole document	1-10
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 91-093536/13. Class S03, SU 1582128 A (PERM MED INST) 30 July 1990 abstract	1
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 94-175108/21. Class S03, SU 1802870 A3 (PERM MED INST) 15 March 1993 abstract	1
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 84-255947/41. Class S03, SU 1075162 A (KISELEVA Z M) 23 February 1984 abstract	1
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 90-340818/45. Class S03, SU 1534406 A (SOMOV E E) 7 January 1990 abstract	1, 3
Y	Immunology of the Eye, workshop III: Immunological Aspects of Ocular Disease: Infection, Inflammation, Allergy (1981) Suran, A. et al. Eds "Lacrimal and Salivary Proteins" pages 205-219 whole document	1-10
Y	Journal of Chromatography: Biomedical Applications (1990) Vol. 525 No. 2 Baier, G. et al. "Analysis of human tear protein by different high-performance liquid chromatographic techniques" pages 319-328 whole document	1-10
X	S.T.P. Pharma Pratiques (1995) Vol. 5, No. 6 Dumortier, G. et al "Dosage lacrymal: methodologie et applications biopharmaceutiques et cliniques" pages 503-510 Table 1 page 506	1-2, 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family membersInternational Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00071

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member	
US	5352411	WO	9505593
END OF ANNEX			